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Part II. Price 7s.

SERTUM PLANTARUM;

OR,

DRAWINGS AND DESCRIPTIONS,

OF

RARE OR UNDESCRIBED PLANTS FROM THE AUTHOR'S HERBARIUM.

BY

H. B. FIELDING, F.L.S. & R.G.S.

ASSISTED BY

GEORGE GARDNER, F.L.S.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, CEYLON.

PART THE SECOND,

CONTAINING TWENTY-FIVE PLATES AND TEXT.

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TAB. XXVI.

NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

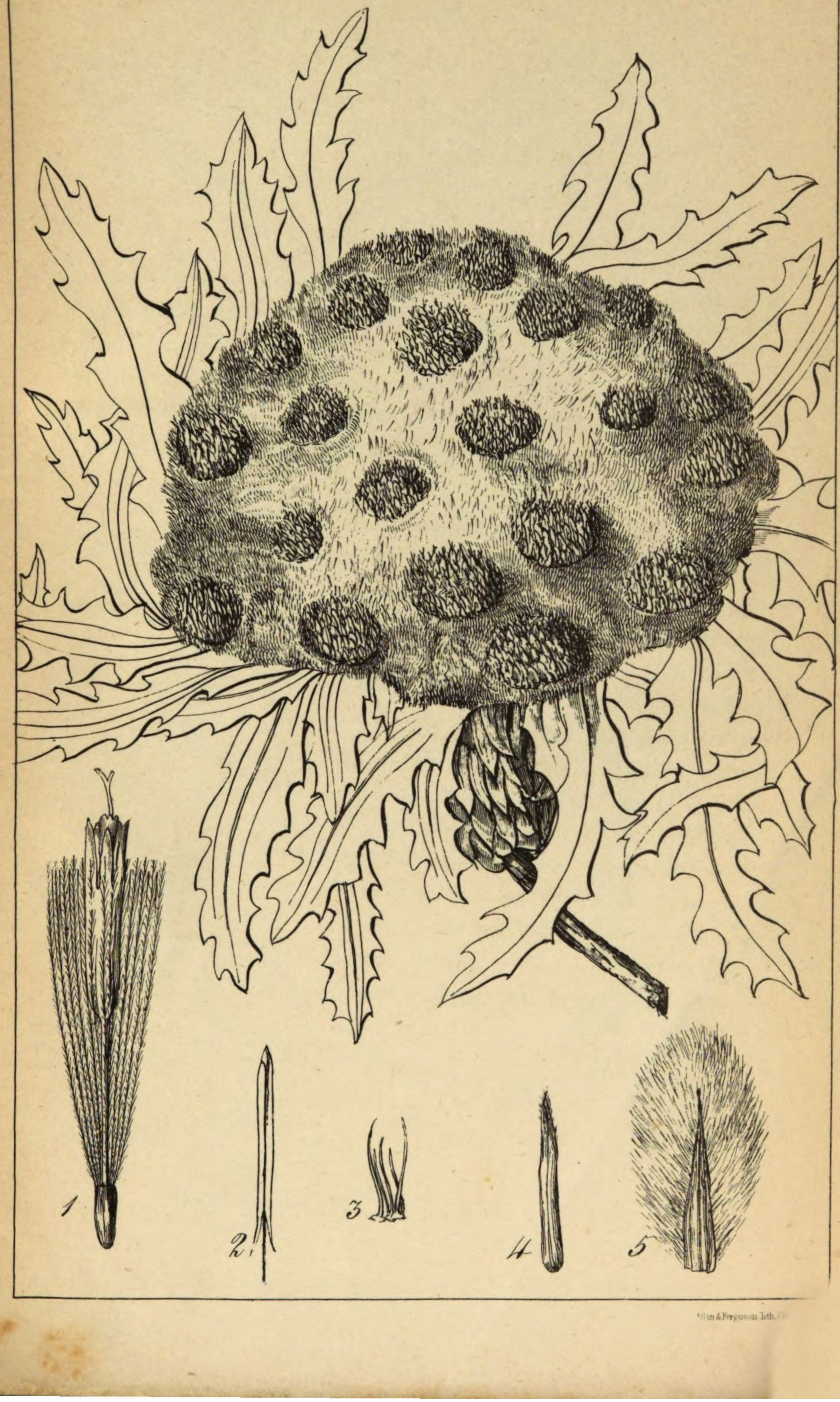
APLOTAXIS (ERIOCORYNE) SIMPSONIANA.

Caule brevissimo foliis undique obtecto, foliis confertissimis oblongis acutis runcinato-sinuatis trinerviis supra glabriusculis subtus incano-tomentosis, lobis triangularibus subretrorsis acuminatis margine integris subrevolutis, capitulis plurimis corymboso-confertissimis, involucri squamis exterioribus densissime lanatis.

HAB. Amongst the snow in the Burundah Pass, Himalayan Mountains. *Lieut. R. S. Simpson. Sept.* 1836.

Herbaceous, nearly stemless. *Leaves* crowded, oblong, acute, runcinato-sinuate, 3-nerved, slightly pubescent above, incano-tomentose beneath, about 3 inches long, and from 6 to 9 lines broad, the *lobes* triangular, subretrorse, acuminate, margins entire subrevolute. *Heads* many, densely corymbose. *Involucre* of two equal series; the *scales* linear-lanceolate, acute, those of the inner series nearly glabrous, while those of the outer are densely covered with long yellowish coloured wool, and so much so is this the case, that the heads are distinctly separated from each other by this substance. *Receptacle* plane, with numerous long fibrillæ cohering somewhat at the base in small bundles. *Florets* numerous, discoid, homogamous, purple; the lower half of the tube slender, the upper somewhat ventricose, the limb 5-cleft. *Filaments* glabrous. *Anthers* equal in length with the lobes of the corolla, bisetose at base. *Style* exserted, bifid, the branches flattened, obtuse, pilose. *Pappus* of about 16 white plumose setæ, somewhat united at the base. *Achenium* obovate-oblong, smooth.

Fig. 1 A floret. 2. A single anther. 3. A tuft of hairs from the receptacle. 4. An inner scale of the involucre. 5. An outer do. covered externally with a dense coating of wool:—*magnified.*



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TAB. XXVII.

Nat. Ord. Onagraceæ.

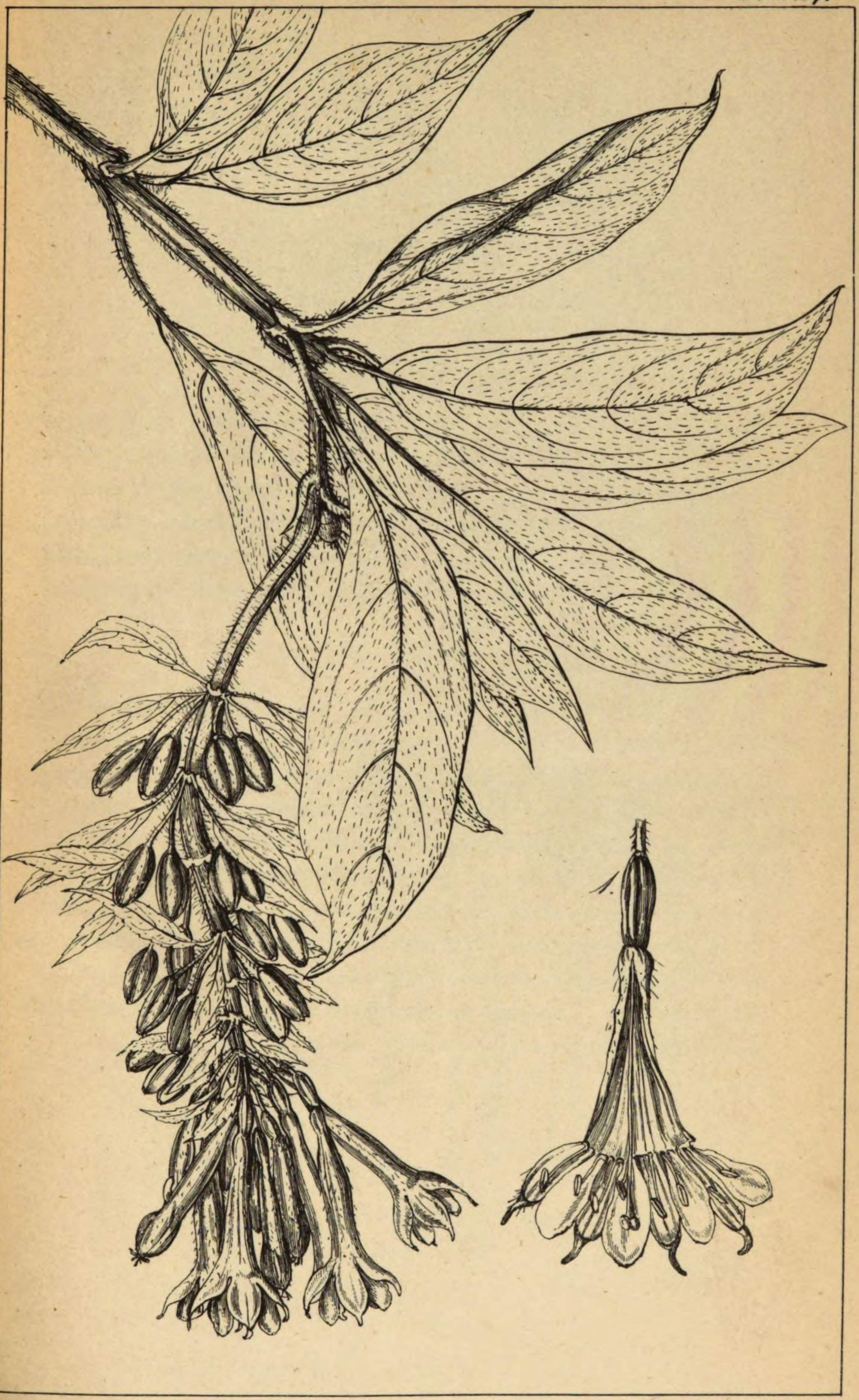
Fuchsia pilosa.

Tota pilosa, foliis ternatim verticillatis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis acuminatis basi attenuatis minute glanduloso, denticulatis, racemis terminalibus foliosis, foliis bracteiformibus, pedicellis flore multo brevioribus, calycis tubo elongato cylindraceo, lobis oblongo-lanceolatis apice subulato-acuminatis petala oblonga vix superantibus stylo incluso, stigmate capitato, bacca oblongo-quadrangulari.

Hab. Taulia, Peru. *Mathews. n.* 1482.

A *shrub*, all the parts of which, except the petals, stamens and style, are thinly covered with short white hairs. *Branches* pendulous. *Leaves* whorled, ternate, petiolate, oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, narrowed towards the base, with minute glandular teeth on the margin, from $2\frac{1}{2}$—3 inches long, and from 9—10 lines broad, one leaf of each whorl being larger than the others. *Raceme* terminal, pendulous, about 6 inches long, many flowered, with foliaceous bracts from 6 lines to an inch long, and about 2 lines broad. *Flowers* about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. *Calyx* with a cylindrical tube, the limb 4-parted, the segments oblong, with a subulate acumen. *Petals*, as well as the *calyx*, scarlet, oblong, obtuse, a little shorter than the calycine segments. *Style* include *Stigma* capitate. *Fruit* oblong, quadrangular.

Fig. 1. A flower laid open:—*magnified.*



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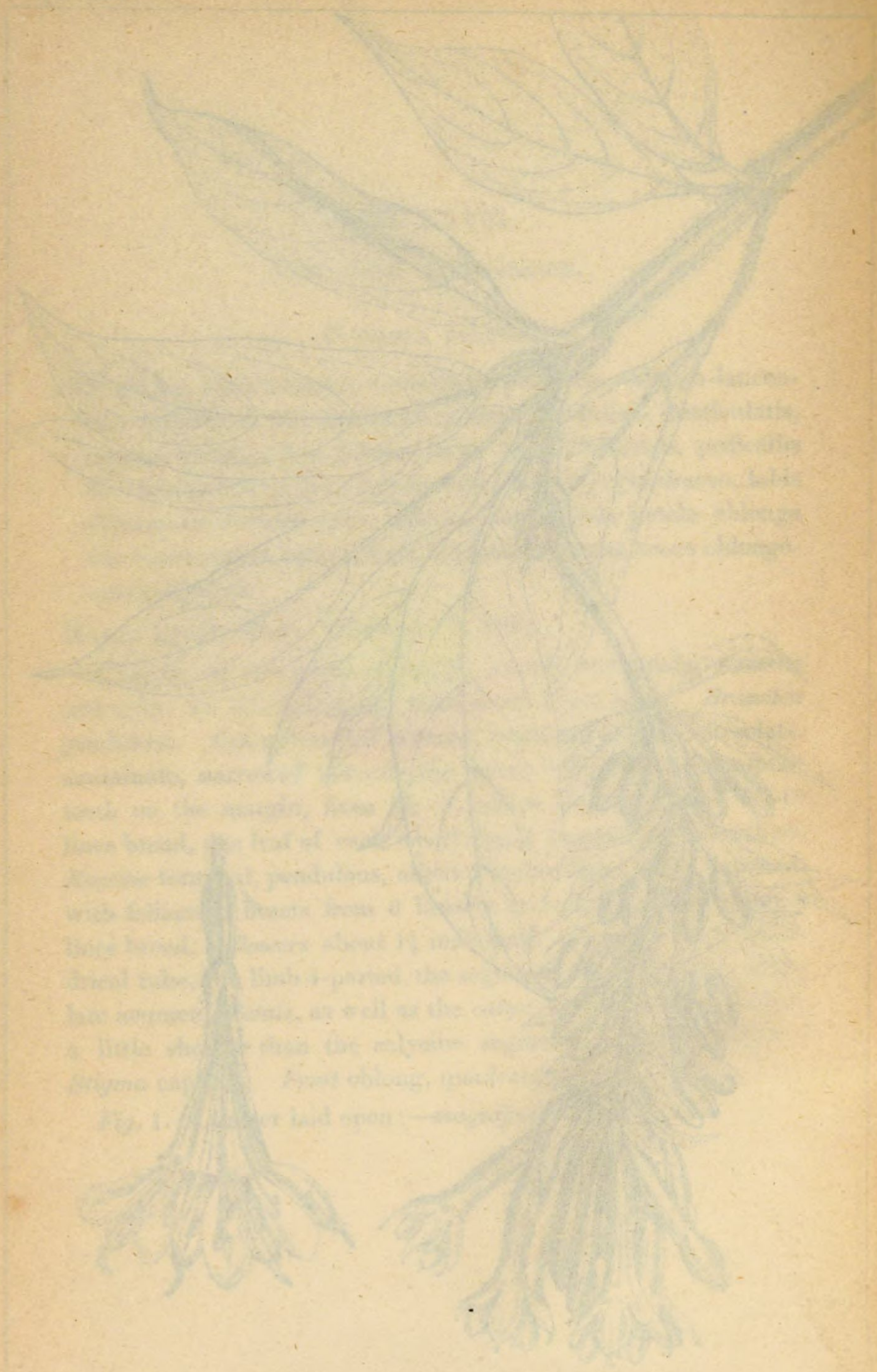


TAB. XXVIII.

Nat. Ord. Onagraceæ.

Fuchsia confertifolia.

Ramis teretibus scandentibus (?) ferrugineo-hirsutis, foliis parvis confertis ternatim verticillatis ovatis acutis subdenticulatis crebre pellucido-punctatis margine petiolisque pilosis cæteris glabriusculis, floribus terminalibus subcorymbosis, pedicellis flore brevioribus, calycis tubo elongato inferne attenuato, lobis angustis acutis quam petala lanceolata acuta paulo longioribus, stylo incluso, stigmate capitato.

Hab. Peru. *Mathews. n.* 1478.

A very distinct species of Fuchsia, evidently with a rambling habit of growth. The larger *branches* are naked, but their extremities are crowded with smaller ones, which are densely covered with leaves. The *leaves* are shortly petiolate, ternate, ovate, acute, denticulate, thickly pellucido-punctate, papillate, and glabrous, with the exception of the margin, the midrib, and the petiole, which are a little pilose, about half an inch long, and about three lines broad. The *pedicels* are slender, and about four lines long; the *flowers*, *ovary* included, about two inches, crimson, glabrous. The *calycine segments* are acute and spreading, and longer than the style, stamens, and petals.

Allan & Ferguson Lith Glasgow.

TAB. XXIX.

NAT. ORD. ONAGRACEÆ.

FUCHSIA CARACASENSIS.

Ramis elongatis scandentibus subtetragonis subincano-pubescentibus, foliis ternatim verticillatis ovato-oblongis acutis basi inæqualibus integris aut vix denticulatis supra glabriusculis subtus præcipue ad nervos puberulis, racemis terminalibus foliosis, foliis bracteiformibus, pedicellis flore brevioribus, calycis tubo longissimo inferne attenuato, lobis acutis petalorum oblongorum longitudine, stylo vix exserto, stigmate capitato-4-lobato.

HAB. Caracas. *Linden. n.* 368. April, 1842.

This beautiful species of Fuchsia is closely allied to *F. dependens, Hook. Ic. Plant. t.* 65, but, in many respects, it differs very materially. The *leaves* are more oblong, nearly, or in fact quite entire, unequal at the base, and less pubescent beneath. The *ovarium* is much longer and more slender, the calycine segments are more acute, and the style scarcely protrudes beyond them.

Allan & Ferguson lith. Glasgow.

TAB. XXX., XXXI.

Nat. Ord. Polypodiaceæ.

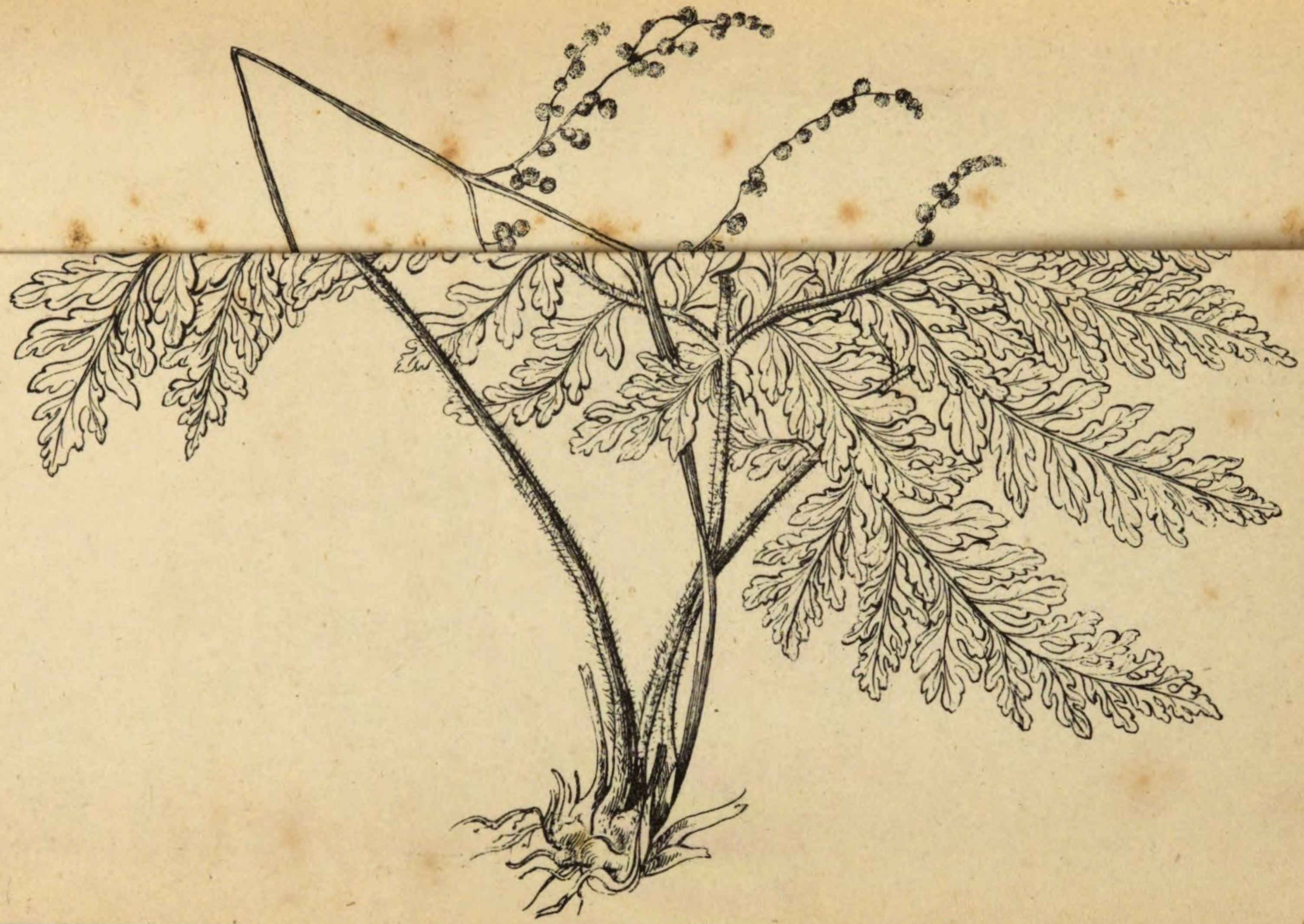
Polybotrya apiifolia. J.Sm.

Fronde sterili bi- vel sub-tri-pinnata late ovata acuta, foliolis oblongis obtusis serrato-dentatis utrinque pilosiusculis, stipite dense fusco-hirsuto, fertili bi-vel sub-tri-pinnata ovata acuta, stipite elongato sparse squamoso pubescente.

Polybotrya apiifolia, *J. Sm. in Hook. Jour. Bot.* 3. *p.* 401, *sine descript.*

Hab. Island of Luzon. *Cuming. n.* 26.

Fronds cæspitose: *sterile* about 6 inches long, ovate, obtuse, bi- or sub-tri-pinnate, the *pinnules* oblong, obtuse, serrato-dentate, about half an inch long, and from $2\frac{1}{2}$—3 lines broad, with forked venules, and a few scattered articulated hairs on both surfaces. *Stipes* about 3 inches long, which, as well as the rachis, is densely covered with brown articulated hairs: *Fertile frond* about 15 inches long, ovate, acute, laxly bi- or sub-tri-pinnate, the pinnules small, oblong, soriferous on both sides; *Stipes* 9 inches long, striated, pubescent, with a few long black subulate scattered scales, particularly on its lower half.



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TAB. XXXII.

Nat. Ord. Aristolochiaceæ.

Asarum Hookeri.

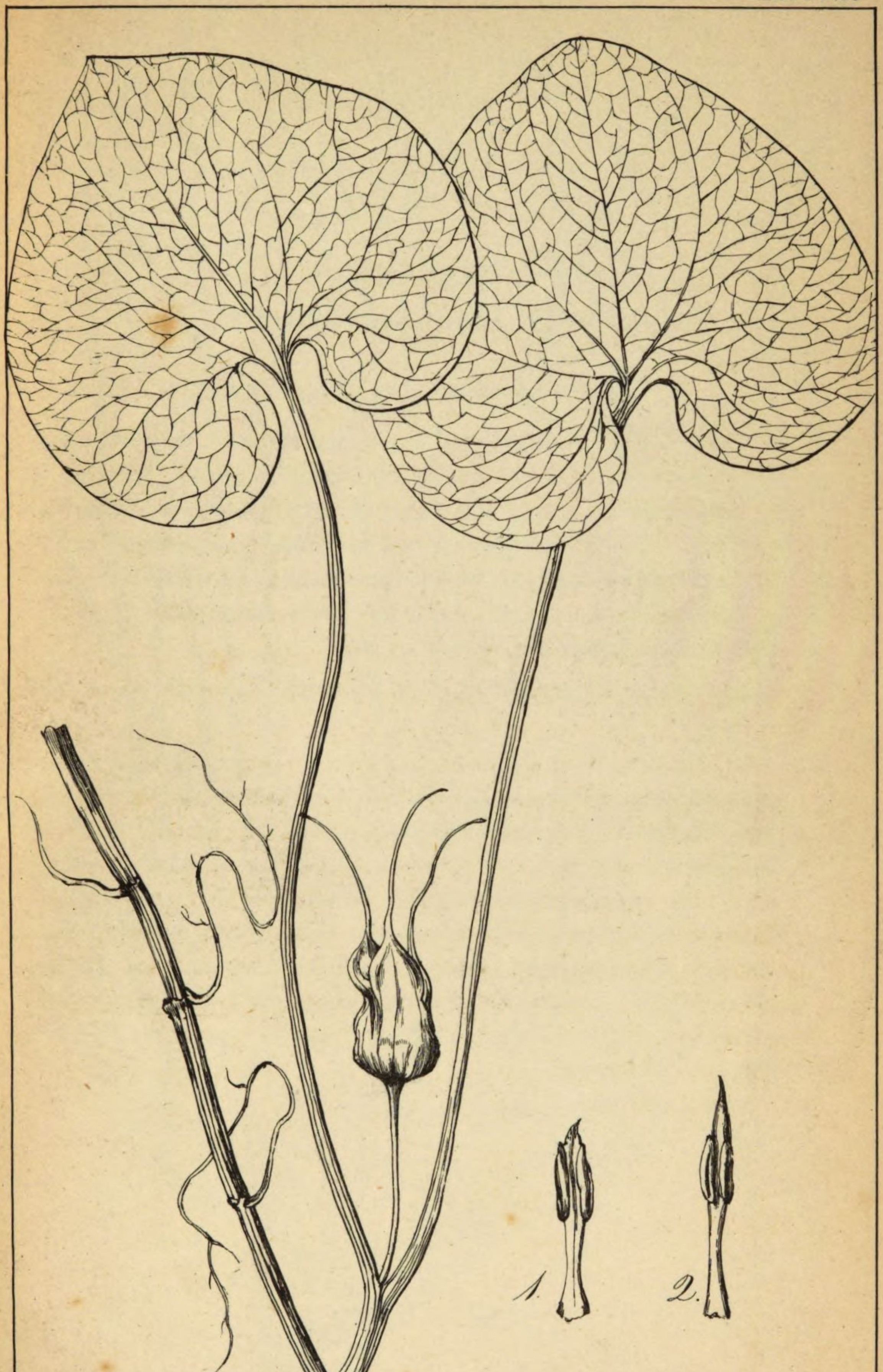
Foliis geminatis cordato-reniformibus vix pubescentibus, petiolis pedunculisque glabriusculis, perianthii lobis erectis ovato-oblongis longissime subulato-acuminatis extus sparse pilosiusculis.

Asarum Canadense, var. β *Hook. Fl. Bor. Am.* 2. *p.* 139.

Hab. North West coast of America. *Capt. Sir E. Belcher, R.N.*

Specimens of this plant were communicated by R. W. Hopkins Esq. to whom they had been given by Sir Edward Belcher. Hooker has published it as a variety of *A. Canadense*, with the observation, however, that it may prove to be a distinct species, as Mr. Douglas had considered it. We have compared it with a number of specimens, in our Herbarium, of *A. Canadense*, and cannot help considering it as distinct. It is altogether a more slender plant, nearly glabrous, and the acuminated portion of the perianth is about three times longer than in *A. Canadense*. The connective of the anthers on the contrary is about three times shorter.

Fig. 1. A long stamen of *A. Hookeri.* 2. Do. of *A. Canadense*:—*magnified.*



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TAB. XXXIII.

NAT. ORD. HÆMODORACEÆ.

ANDROSTEMMA JUNCEUM. *Lindl.*

CHAR: GEN. *Perianthium* extus tomentosum, semisuperum, cylindraceum: *limbo* æquali sexpartito reflexo. *Stamina* 6, fauce inserta, æqualia, longè exserta; *antheris* linearibus rectis. *Ovarium* 3-loculare, polyspermum: *placentis* in centro axeos sphæricis; *stylus* subulatus basi 3-partibilis. *Stigma* simplissimum. *Lindl. in Sketch Swan River, Bot. p.* 46.

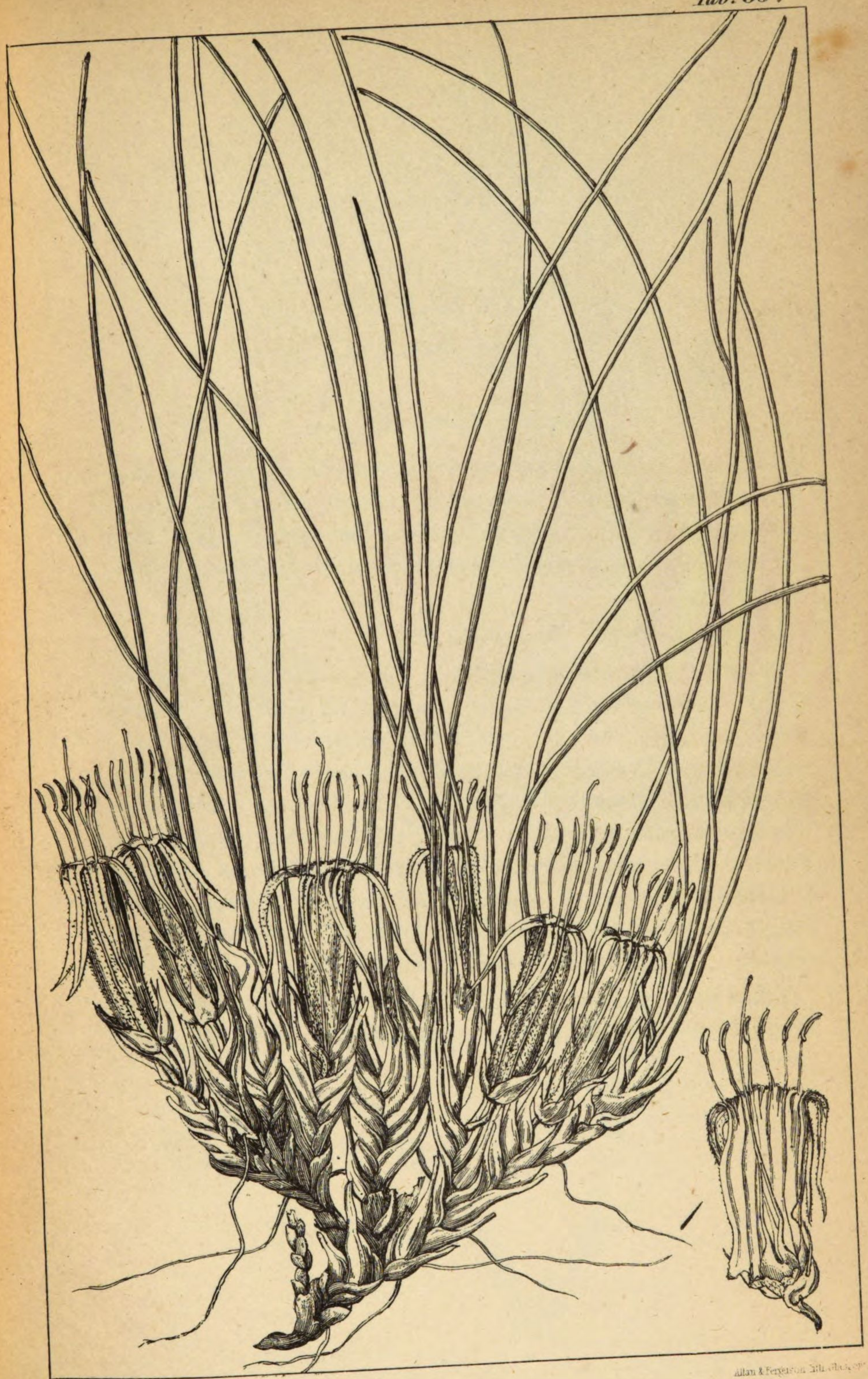
Androstemma junceum, *Lindl. loc. cit.*

HAB. Swan River Colony, New Holland. *Drummond, n.* 762. 1843.

A stemless, rushlike plant. *Leaves* 6—8 inches long, round, slightly compressed, striated, glabrous, acuminated, erect, or somewhat recurved. *Peduncles* radical, short, 1-flowered. *Perianth* cylindrical, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, green, tomentose; *Limb* deeply 6 cleft, the segments linear, acute, equal, reflexed. *Stamens* 6, inserted on the throat of the perianth, equal, much exserted when the limb of the perianth is reflexed: *Anthers*, linear, erect. *Ovary* three celled, many seeded, the seeds placed on a central sphærical placenta. *Style* subulate, splitting into three at the base, when the valves separate.

Fig. 1. A flower laid open, *nat. size.*

Tab. 33.



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TAB. XXXIV.

Nat. Ord. Ochnaceæ.

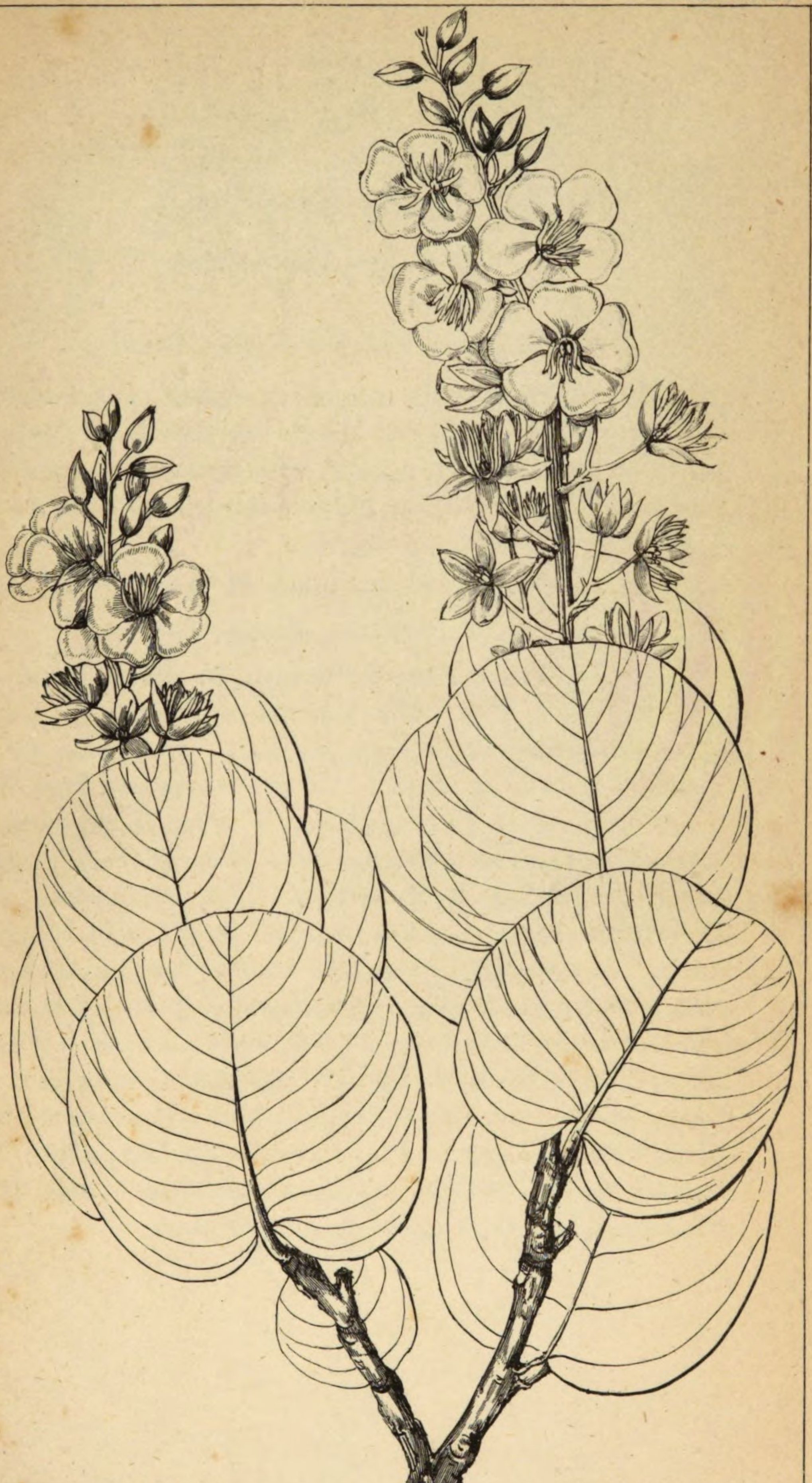
Gomphia rotundifolia.

Glaberrima, foliis brevi petiolatis subimbricatis rotundatis obtusis basi profunde cordatis integerrimis coriaceis subaveniis, racemis terminalibus, pedunculis brevibus 2—4 floris, petalis latè obovatis obtusis calyce paulò longioribus, antheris transversim undulato-rugosis.

Hab. Bahia. Brasil. *Blanchet n.* 1840.

A *shrub* every where glabrous. *Branches* cinereous, densely leafy. *Leaves* shortly petiolate, imbricated, roundish, obtuse, deeply cordate at the base, entire, indistinctly veined, coriaceous, somewhat concave below, and about 2 inches in diameter. *Petiole* 2 lines long. *Racemes* terminal, 3—5 inches long. *Peduncles* short, 2—4 flowered, with a somewhat longer bract at the base. *Pedicels* 3 lines long, bibracteolate at the base. *Calycine* segments 3 lines long, lanceolate, acute. *Petals* broadly obovate, a little longer than the calyx. *Anthers* transversely undulate. *Style* filiform. *Stigma* simple. *Fruit* unknown.

Allied to G. *glaucescens*, St. Hil.; but well distinguished by its round, entire, not oblong-ovate serrated leaves, and by its smaller flowers.



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TAB. XXXV.

Nat. Ord. Ochnaceæ.

Gomphia Fieldingiana, *Gardn.*

Glaberrima nitida, foliis magnis petiolatis elliptico-oblongis oblongisve acuminatis basi obtusis vel cordatis vel (junioribus) acutis a basi ad apicem serratis valde coriaceis, racemis elongatis basi subpaniculatis, petalis latè obovatis calyce paulò longioribus, antheris undulato-rugosis.

Gomphia Fieldingiana, *Gardn. Herb. Fl. Bras. n.* 958.

Hab. Woods near Pernambuco, Brasil. Dec. 1837.

This fine species of *Gomphia* forms a handsome, bushy *shrub*, from 8—12 feet high. The *branches* are slightly angled, and, together with the whole plant, glabrous. The *leaves* are large and shining, petiolate, from 5 to 6 inches long, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, of an elliptical-oblong, or oblong shape, acuminated, obtuse, or somewhat cordate at the base, in the younger ones acute, serrated from the base to the apex, coriaceous. *Petiole* about 4 lines long. *Racemes* terminal, from 8 to 10 inches long, simple, or somewhat paniculate at the base, many-flowered. *Peduncules* 3—6 lines long, with a somewhat longer, ovate, concave, acuminate bract at the base, 1—3 flowered. *Pedicels* 5 lines long, bibracteolate at the base. *Calycine* segments $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, ovate-oblong, obtuse, with an apiculus, which separates from the lamina a little below the apex. *Petals* broadly obovate, a little longer than the sepals. *Anthers* transversely undulate. *Style* filiform. *Stigma* simple. *Fruit* unknown. *G. Gardner.*

Allan & Ferguson lith. Glasgow

TAB. XXXVI.

Nat. Ord. Fungi.

Agaricus Gardneri, *Berk.*

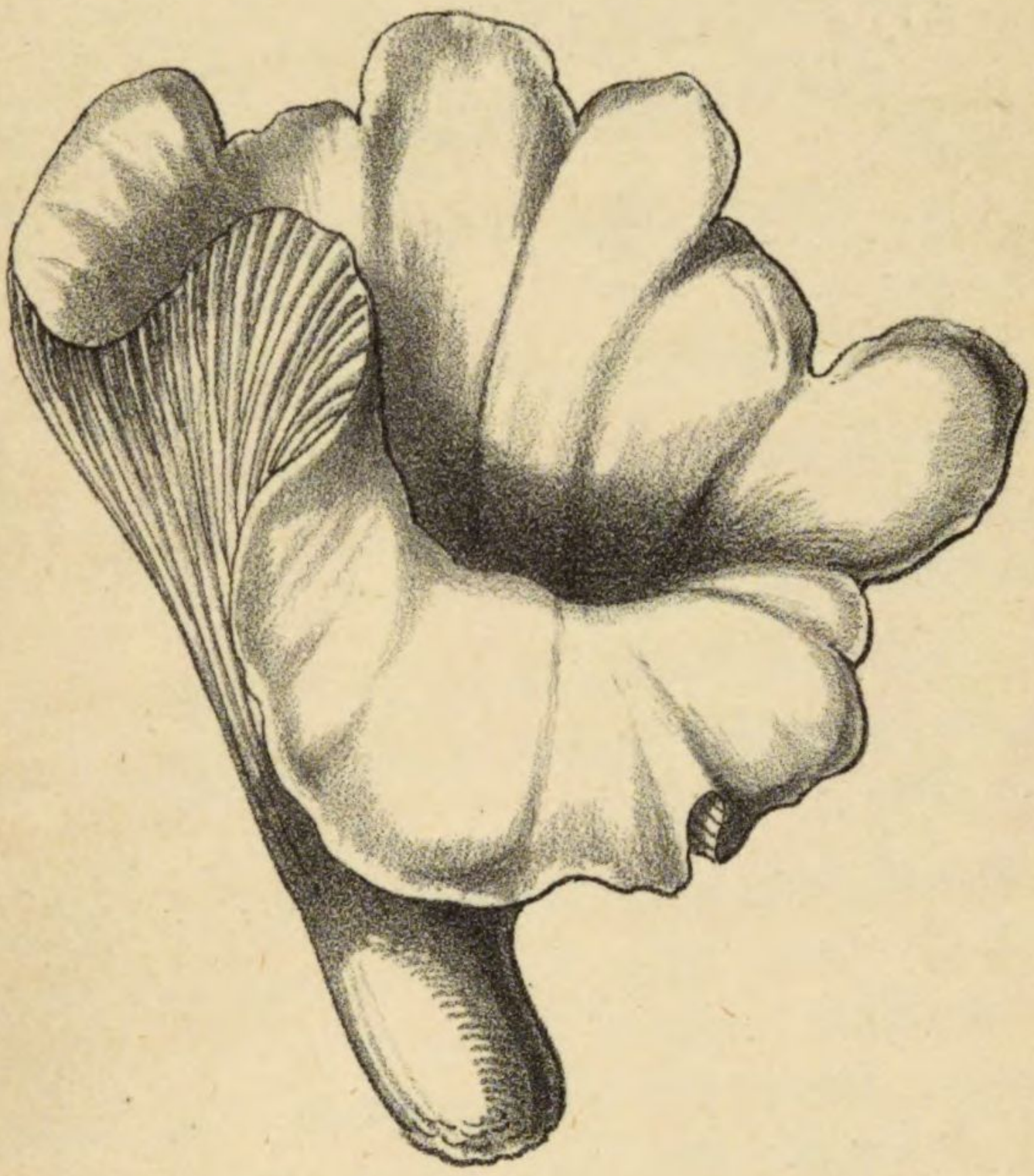
Pileo carnoso-coriaceo subindifundibuliformi glabro flavo, lamellis longe decurrentibus pallidioribus, stipite brevi coriaceo glabro cinerascente.

Agaricus Gardneri, *Berk. in Hook. Jour. of Bot.* 2. *p.* 427.

Hab. On the decaying leaves of a Palm, called by the Brasilians *Pindoba*, near the Villa de Natividade, Prov. of Goyaz, Brasil. Dec. 1839.

Plant growing solitary, or two or three together on the bases of the half-rotten midribs of the fronds of a stemless Palm. *Pileus* about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, depressed, at length becoming somewhat infundibuliform, margin waved and lobed, texture between coriaceous and fleshy, glabrous, and of a beautiful lemon-yellow colour. *Gills* rather distant, decurrent, various, between every two which reach to the top of the stipes are from 3—7 shorter ones, varying from 2 lines to nearly an inch in length, the lower end of the shorter ones roundish, the long ones gradually becoming narrower till they finally merge into the stipes, of a paler colour than the pileus. *Stipes* excentric, solid, about an inch long, and half an inch thick, of a more coriaceous texture than the rest of the plant, smooth, and of a light cinerous colour.

The whole plant gives out a bright phosphorescent light, somewhat similar to that emitted by the larger fire-flies, having a pale greenish hue. From this circumstance, and from growing on a palm, it is called by the inhabitants "*Flor do Coco.*"



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TAB. XXXVII.

Nat. Ord. Compositæ.

Clomenocoma montana, *Benth.*

Foliis ovatis acutis serratis basi cuneatis integris vel inciso-lobatis, petiolo basi lobulis setiformibus aucto, involucri squamis obtusis fimbriatis.

Clomenocoma montana, *Benth. Plant. Hart. p.* 86.

Hab. On the mountain called Aceytuno, near Guatemala. *Hartweg. n.* 592.

Plant suffruticose, but, according to Bentham, herbaceous, and decumbent at the base. The flowering branches herbaceous, erect, simple, or a little branched, glabrous, or very slightly pilose, leafy at the base. *Leaves* 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and about an inch broad, smooth, but with a few black glands scattered over them. *Peduncule* about 6 inches long, thickened a little at the top, monocephalous, with one or two bracts below the middle. The *head* is broadly campanulate.

Fig. 1. A floret of the ray. 2. Do. of the disk. 3. A scale of the pappus :—*all magnified.*

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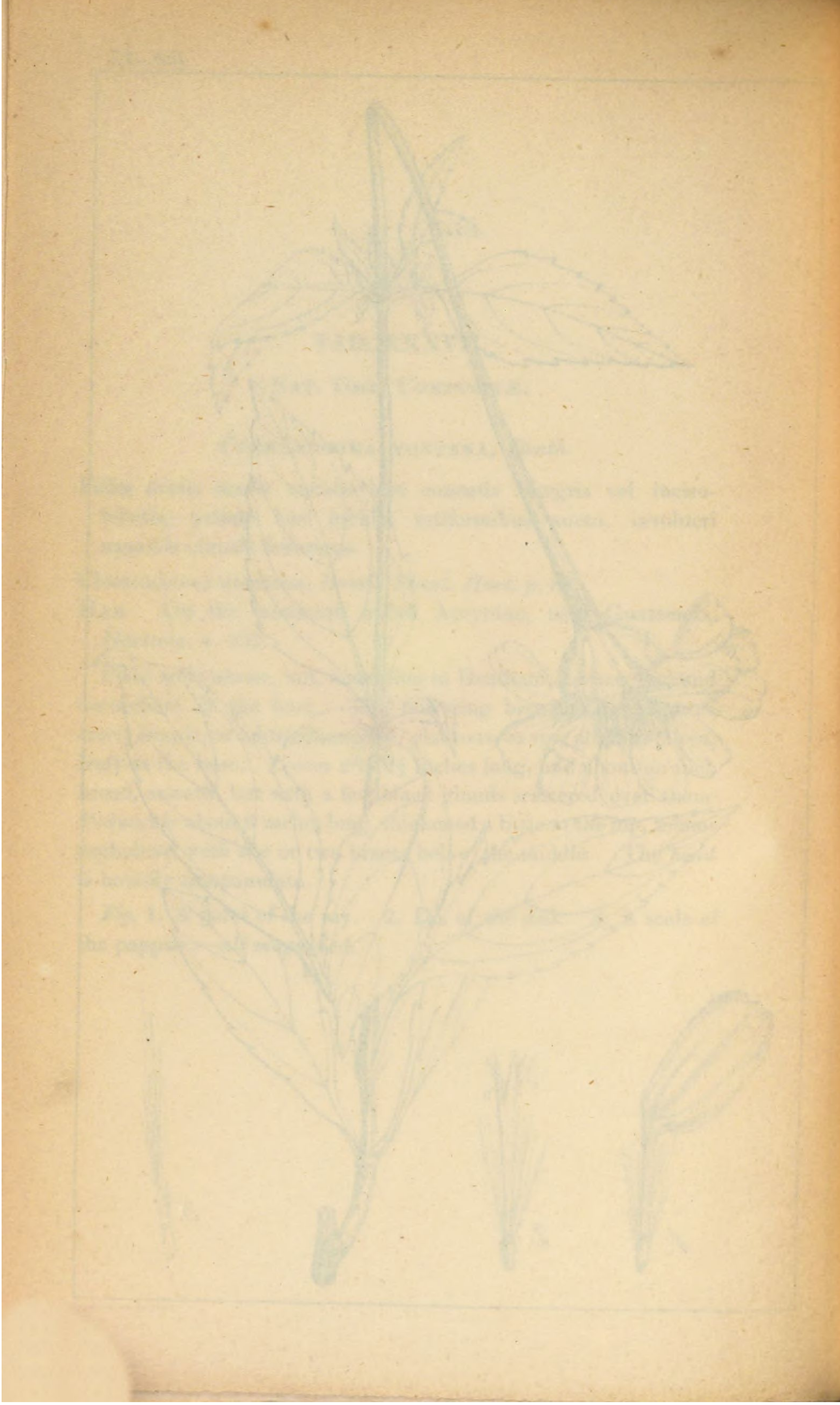


TAB. XXXVIII.

Nat. Ord. Myrtaceæ.

Calycothrix flavescens, *A. Cunn.*

Glaberrima: folliis approximatis patentibus lineari-trigonis mucronato-apiculatis; petiolis bracteolis herbaceis vix connatis ovato-oblongis concavis aristato-cuspidatis, cuspide laminam tubo calycis ter quaterve breviorem subæquante; floribus icosandris ramosis, aristis corolla duplo longioribus.

Calycothrix flavescens. *A. Cunn. in Bot. Mag. sub t.* 3323 *n.* 6. *Schauer Monogr. p.* 105. *Walpers Repert. Bot.* 2. *p.* 159.

Hab. Swan River Colony, New Holland. *Drummond.*

A small glabrous *shrub*, from 9 to 12 inches high, with a number of slightly branched stems arising from the same root. *Leaves* crowded, patent, linear, three sided, mucronate. *Flowers* yellow, axillary, congested at the top of the stems and branches. *Bracts* two, ovate-oblong, concave, aristate, scarcely connate at the base, rather more than a half shorter than the tube of the calyx. *Calyx tube* elongated, very narrow upwards; *limb* 5-parted; the segments broadly ovate, terminating in a long hair-like point, about the same length as the tube of the calyx. *Petals* 5, ovate-lanceolate, acute. *Stamens* numerous. *Style* about equal in length with the stamens. *Stigma* capitate.

Fig. 1. A flower. 2. A petal. 3. A stamen:—*magnified.*

Allan & Ferguson lith. Glasgow

TAB. LXXX.

Nat. Ord. Tropeoleæ.

Tropæolum Bridgesii.

Scandens; foliis profunde pedatipartitis, segmentis 6—7 linearibus obtusis, basi subattenuatis, uno sæpe interruptato integro, calycis segmentis ovatis acutis, petalis oblongis, calcare recto attenuato petalis majoribus æquilongo.

Hab. Chili. *Bridges.*

Stems slender, herbaceous, simple. Leaves alternate, peltate, divided almost to the base into 6, sometimes 7, linear segments, which are from 8 to 12 lines long, and a little more than a line broad, attenuated towards the base, and obtuse, with the exception of one, which is usually a little larger than the others, and sometimes apiculate. Peduncles about an inch long, the upper ones particularly subcapillary. Pedicels about 2 inches long, straight, tapering gradually from the base. Calyx of five deep, ovate, lanceolate, acute segments, which at the base are produced into a straight spur, about the same length as the largest petals. Petals 5, clawed, obovate, slightly crenulate, unequal in size, the two largest being about twice as large as the calycine segments, the other three about a third less, all of an orange colour. Stamens 8, declinate, the four lower longer than the upper. Ovary three-lobed. Style equal in length with the short stamens.

Fig. 1. A flower:—nat. size.

TAB. XXXIX.

NAT. ORD. TROPÆOLEÆ.

TROPÆOLUM BRIDGESII.

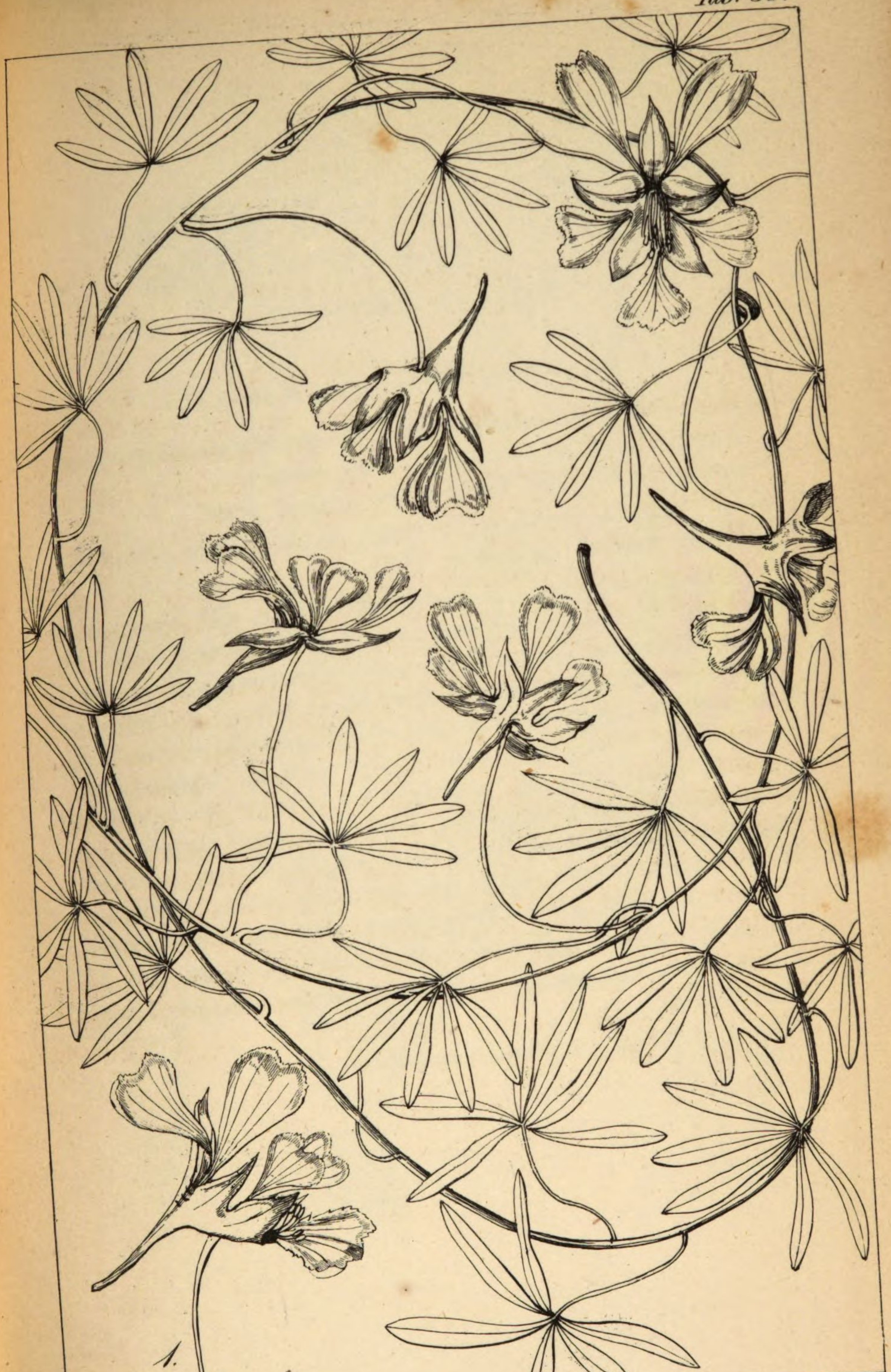
Scandens, foliis profundé peltatisectis, segmentis 6—7 linearibus obtusis basi subattenuatis, uno sæpe mucronulato majori, calycis segmentis ovatis acutis, petalis obcordatis, calcare recto attenuato petalis majoribus æquilongo.

HAB. Chili. *Bridges.*

Stems slender, herbaceous, simple. *Leaves* alternate, peltate, divided almost to the base into 6, sometimes 7, linear segments, which are from 8 to 12 lines long, and a little more than a line broad, attenuated towards the base, and obtuse, with the exception of one, which is generally a little larger than the others, and somewhat apiculate. *Petioles* about an inch long, the upper ones particularly subcirrhiform. *Peduncles* about 2 inches long, straight, tapering gradually from the base. *Calyx* of five deep, ovate, lanceolate, acute segments, which at the base are produced into a straight *spur*, about the same length as the largest petals. *Petals* 5, clawed, obcordate, slightly crenulate, unequal in size, the two largest being about twice as large as the calycine segments, the other three about a third less, all of an orange colour. *Stamens* 8, declinate, the four lower longer than the upper. *Ovary* three-lobed. *Style* equal in length with the short stamens.

Fig. 1. A flower :—*nat. size.*

Tab. 39.



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TAB. XL.

Nat. Ord. Umbelliferæ.

Pozoa hydrocotylifolia, *Bridges Mss.*

Glabra, foliis longé petiolatis rotundato-cordatis margine crenato-dentatis, involucro monophyllo acute dentato.

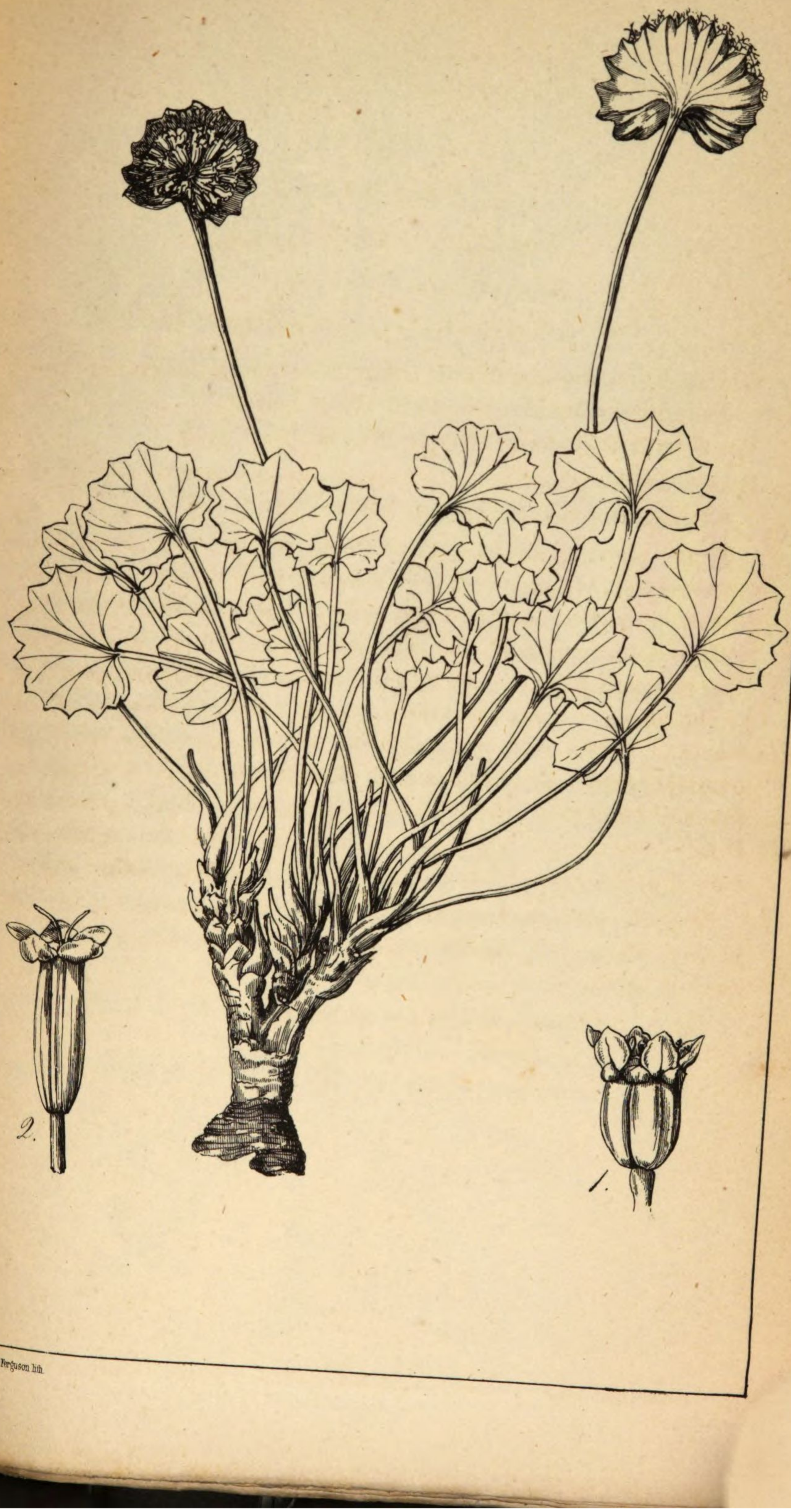
Pozoa hydrocotylifolia, *Bridges Mss. in Herb. nostr.*

Hab. In the bed of mountain rivers, on the eastern side of the Chilian Andes. *Bridges, n.* 1190.

Entire plant glabrous. *Root* thick, woody, and descending. *Stem* very short, branched, and covered with the remains of old leaves. *Leaves* on long petioles, nearly round, cordate at the base, and crenato-dentate at the margin, about 9 lines in diameter. The *petiole* is from two, to two and an half inches long, sheathing at the base. *Scape* aphyllous, nearly twice the length of the leaves. *Umbel* terminal, solitary, with a large monophyllous hemispherical, menbranaceous, acutely dentate involucrum. *Pedicels* numerous, short. Teeth of the *calyx* 5, obtuse, persistent. *Petals* 5, erecto-patent, ovate, concave, rather obtuse, a little incurved at the apex, white. *Fruit* oblong, with four obtuse angles.

Near *P. coriacea*, Lag. figured by Sir William Hooker at t. 66 of *Bot. Misc.*, but readily distinguished by its rounded, deeply cordate leaves.

Fig. 1. A flower. 2. Fruit:—*magnified.*



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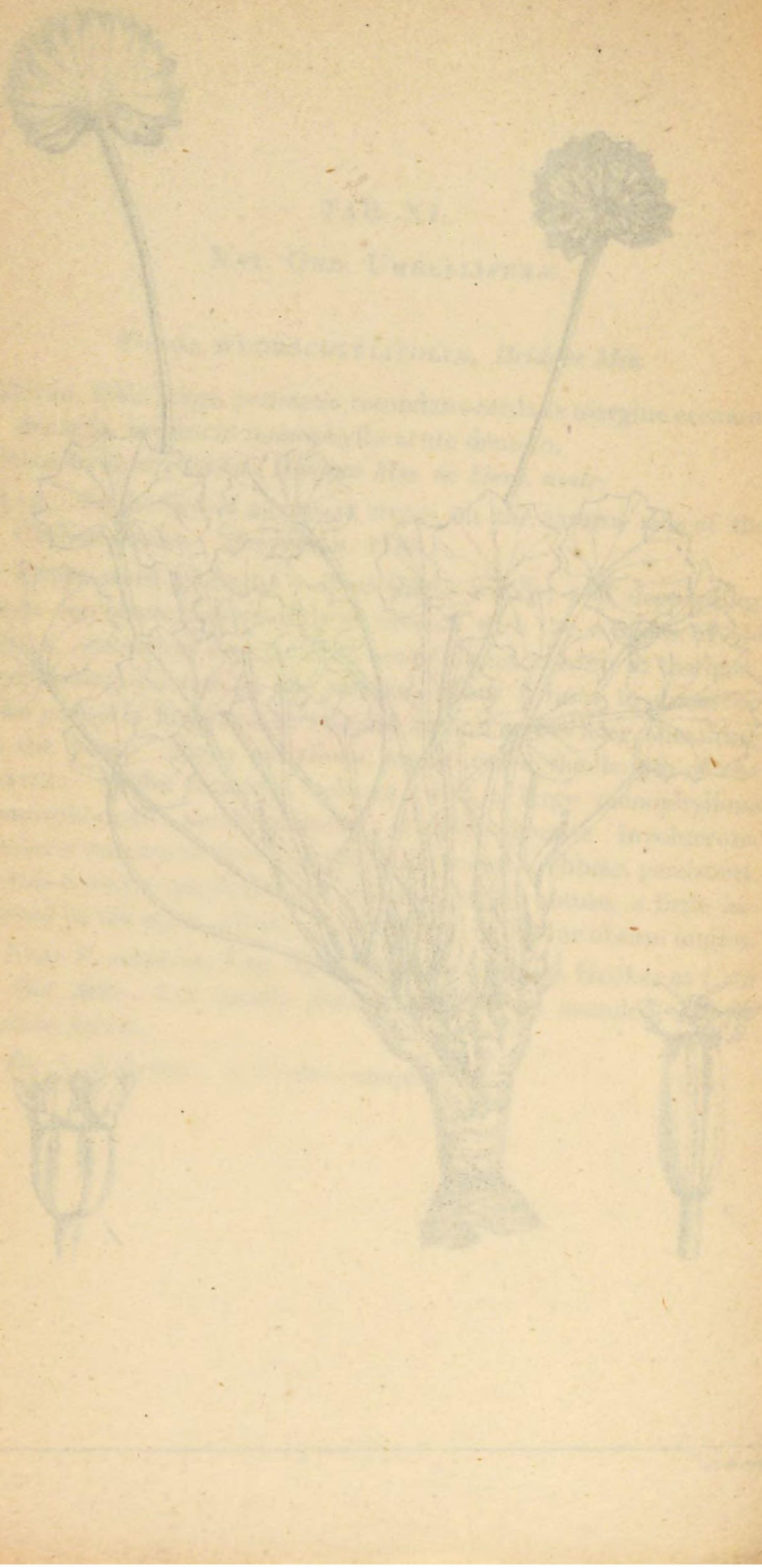


TAB. XLI.

TAB. XLI.

Nat. Ord. Apocynaceæ.

Allamanda violacea, *Gardn.*

Caule erecto vel subscandente, ramis piloso-pubescentibus, foliis verticillatis quaternis aut quinis sessilibus oblongis vel oblongo-ellipticis acuminatis supra piloso-pubescentibus subtus præcipue ad nervos dense pilosis, calycis laciniis lineari-oblongis acutis pilosis.

Allamanda violacea, *Gardn. Herb. Bras. n.* 1980 *et* 2230.

Hab. In dry, shady, bushy places, near Villa do Crato, and to the west of the Terra de Araripe, Province of Ceará, Brasil.

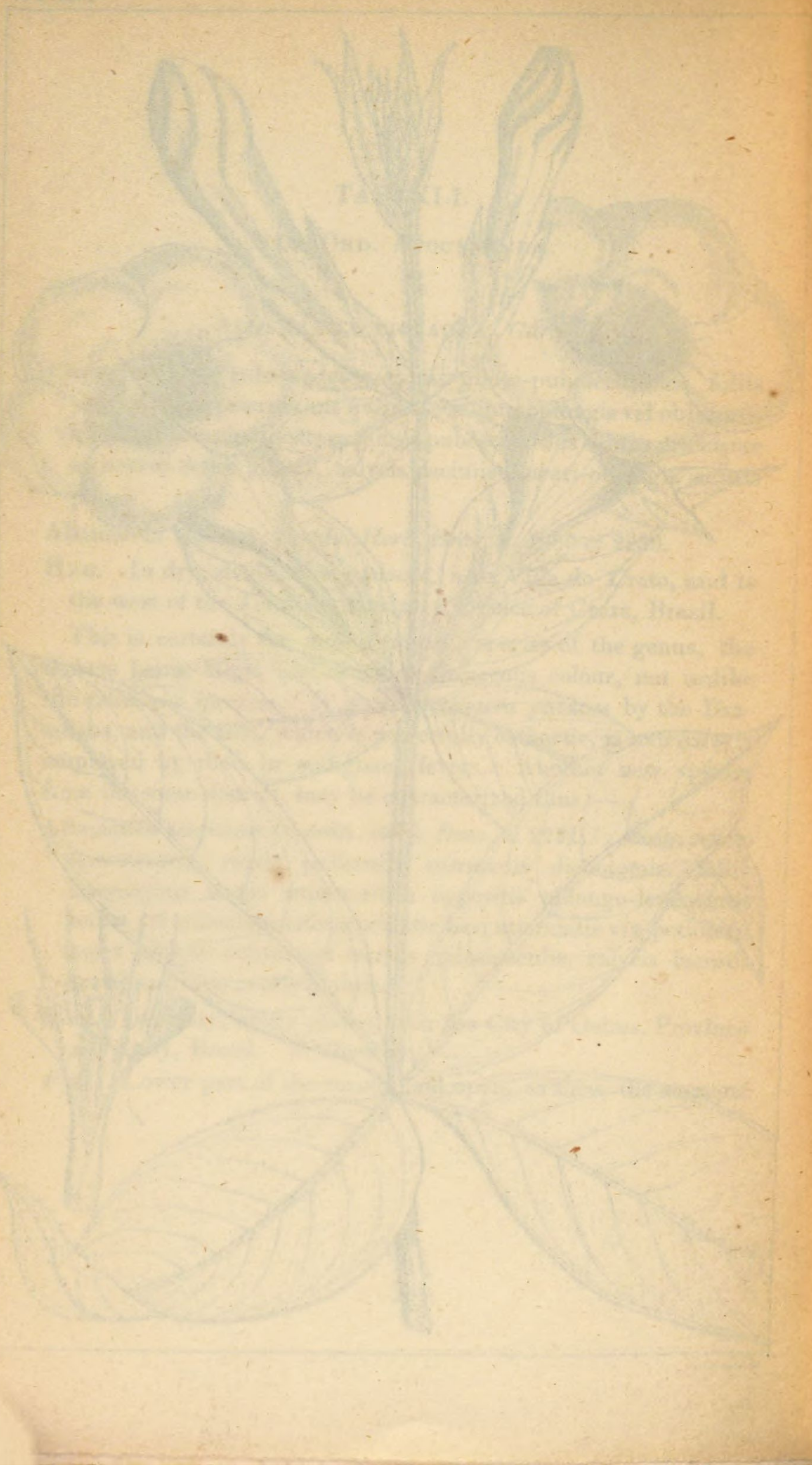
This is certainly the most beautiful species of the genus, the flowers being large, and of a rich violaceous colour, not unlike the *Gloxinia speciosa*. It is called *Quatra patacas* by the Brazilians, and the root, which is powerfully cathartic, is extensively employed by them in malignant fevers. Another new species from the same district, may be characterized thus :—

Allamanda *verrucosa (Gardn. Herb. Bras. n.* 2231.*)* ; caule erecto ramosissimo, ramis puberulis verrucosis dichotomis, foliis inferioribus ternis superioribus oppositis oblongo-lanceolatis acutis vel subacuminatis apiculatis basi attenuatis vix petiolatis supra glabris subtus ad nervos pilosiusculis, calycis laciniis brevibus ovatis acutis glabris.

Hab. In shady, bushy places, near the City of Oeiras, Province of Piauhy, Brasil. *G. Gardner.*

Fig. 1. Lower part of the corolla laid open, to shew the stamens.

Allen & Ferguson lith.



TAB. XLII.

Nat. Ord. Compositæ.

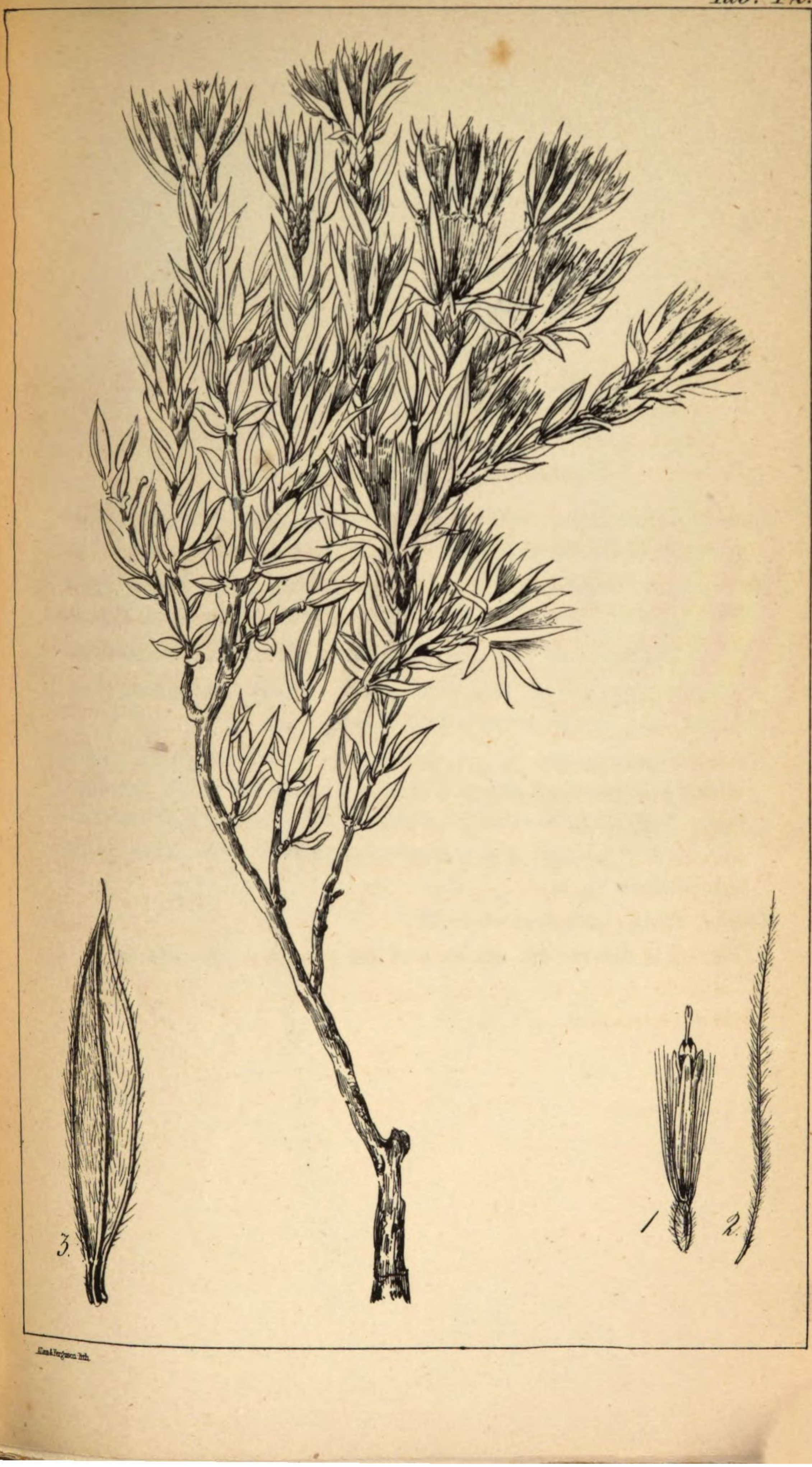
Chuquiraga chrysantha.

Inermis, ramulis pubescentibus confertissimis, foliis oppositis oblongo-lanceolatis apice spinescentibus marginatis utrinque adpressé sericeo-villosis, involucri turbinati pubescentis squamis intimis folio vix dimidio longioribus, stylo longe exserto.

Hab. Chili. *Bridges, n.* 1145.

Apparently a low *shrub*, with the smaller branches pubescent, and very much crowded at the ends of the larger ones. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, half an inch long, and a line and an half broad, oblong-lanceolate, the apex produced into a short spine, the central and marginal veins well marked, covered, both above and below, with adpressed silky hairs. *Heads* terminal, 10-flowered. *Involucre* turbinate, scales very much imbricated, pubescent, the outer ovate-acute, about a line and an half long; the inner, which are of a bright golden colour, are linear, and about 9 lines long. *Receptacle* piloso-fimbrilliferous. *Corolla* cylindrical, smooth, yellow, deeply five cleft, the lobes linear, with their upper half pilose. *Anthers* bisetose at base. *Style* exserted, shortly bifid, the branches slightly hispid. *Achenium* densely villous. *Pappus* of one series; *setæ* about 20, plumose.

Fig. 1. A flower. 2. An awn of the pappus. 3. Back of a leaf:—*magnified.*



Allen & Ferguson lith.

TAB. XLIII.

Nat. Ord. Compositæ.

Chuquiraga ruscifolia. *Gill.*

Inermis, glaberrima, foliis alternis ovatis apice spinescentibus patentibus, involucri squamis ciliatis, receptaculo favoso.

Chuquiraga ruscifolia, *Gill.—Don in Edinb. Phil. Mag. April* 1832. *p.* 392.—*Guill. Arch.* 2. *p.* 462. *De Candolle Prod.* 7. *p.* 9.

Hab. Paramillo de Uspallato, Andes of Mendoza. *Dr. Gillies.*

Another species of this fine genus in my herbarium from Bridges, may be characterized as follows:—

Chuquiraga *revoluta;* piloso-pubescens, ramulis angulatis, foliis alternis longe angusteque linearibus margine valdè revolutis apice spinescentibus subtus dense albo-tomentosis enerviis, involucri turbinati pubescentis squamis intimis folio paulo brevioribus.

Hab. Chili. *Bridges. n.* 1423.

Fig. 1. A flower 2. An awn of the pappus:—*magnified.*

Allan & Ferguson lith.

TAB. XLIV.

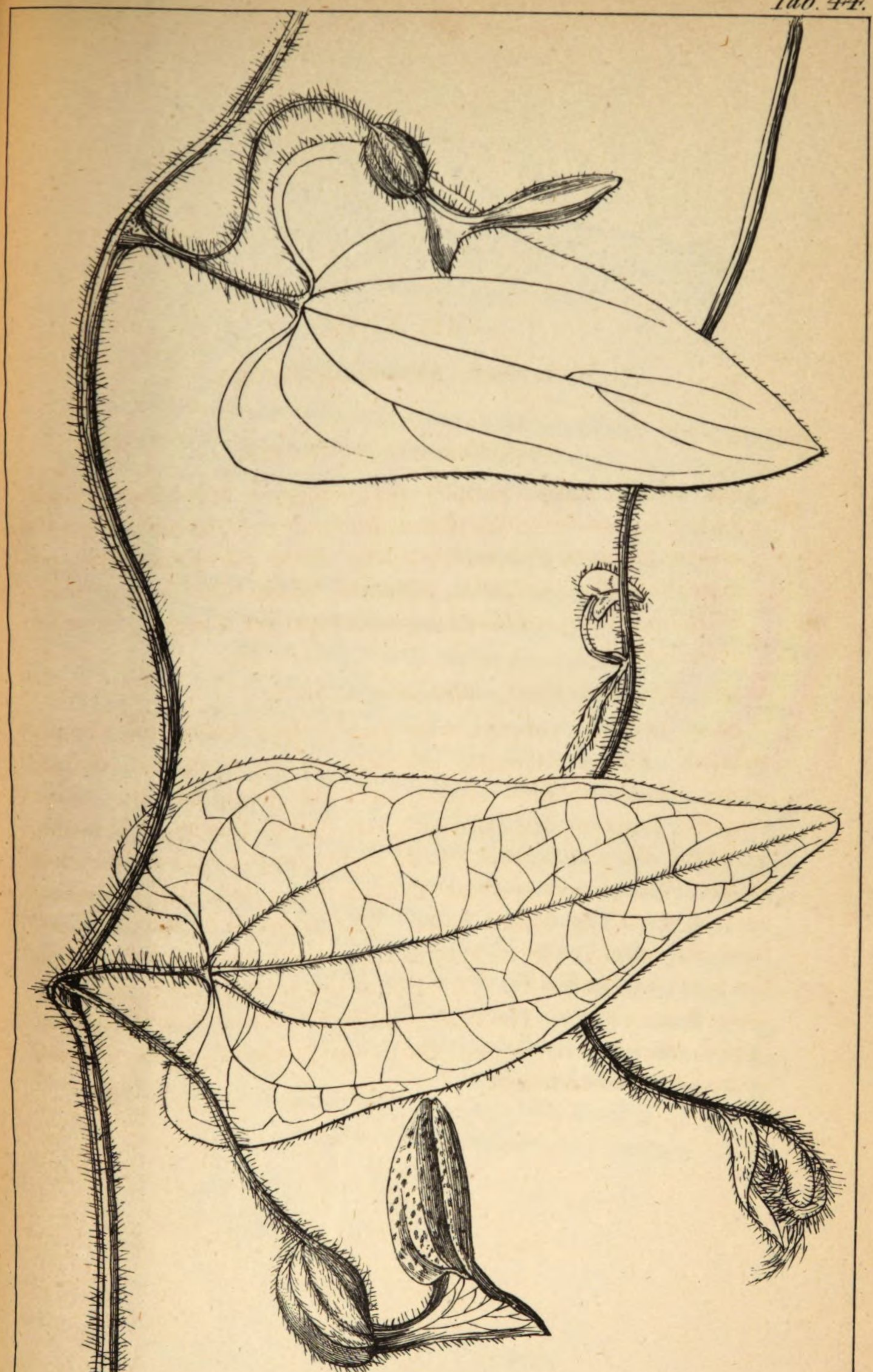
Nat. Ord. Aristolochiaceæ.

Aristolochia truncata.

Caule volubili striato petiolis pedunculisque rufo-hirsutissimis, foliis elongato-deltoideis obtusis profunde cordatis sinu lobisque rotundatis supra glaberrimis subtus dense rufo-tomentosis, pedunculis unifloris solitariis, perianthii hirsuti tubo obovato limbo infundibuliformi subbilabiato, labio superiore truncato, inferiore ovato obtuso.

Hab. Tarapoto, Peru. *Mathews, n.* 1308.

Stem twining, covered with long rufous hairs, and deeply striated. *Leaves* alternate, petiolate, of an elongated, deltoid shape, deeply cordate, obtuse, both the lobes and the sinus rounded, 5-nerved, smooth above, and densely tomentose beneath, including the petiole from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and about 2 inches broad. The *petiole* is about 15 lines long, and, like the stem, covered with long brown hairs. The *peduncle* is solitary, one-flowered, nearly twice as long as the petiole, and hairy, as is also the *perianth* externally. The *tube* of the *perianth* is obovate, and about 9 lines long. The *limb* is infundibuliform, somewhat two-lipped, the upper truncated, the lower produced, ovate, obtuse, 5-nerved, and reticulated.



Allan & Ferguson lith.

TAB. XLV.—XLVI.

Nat. Ord. Compositæ.

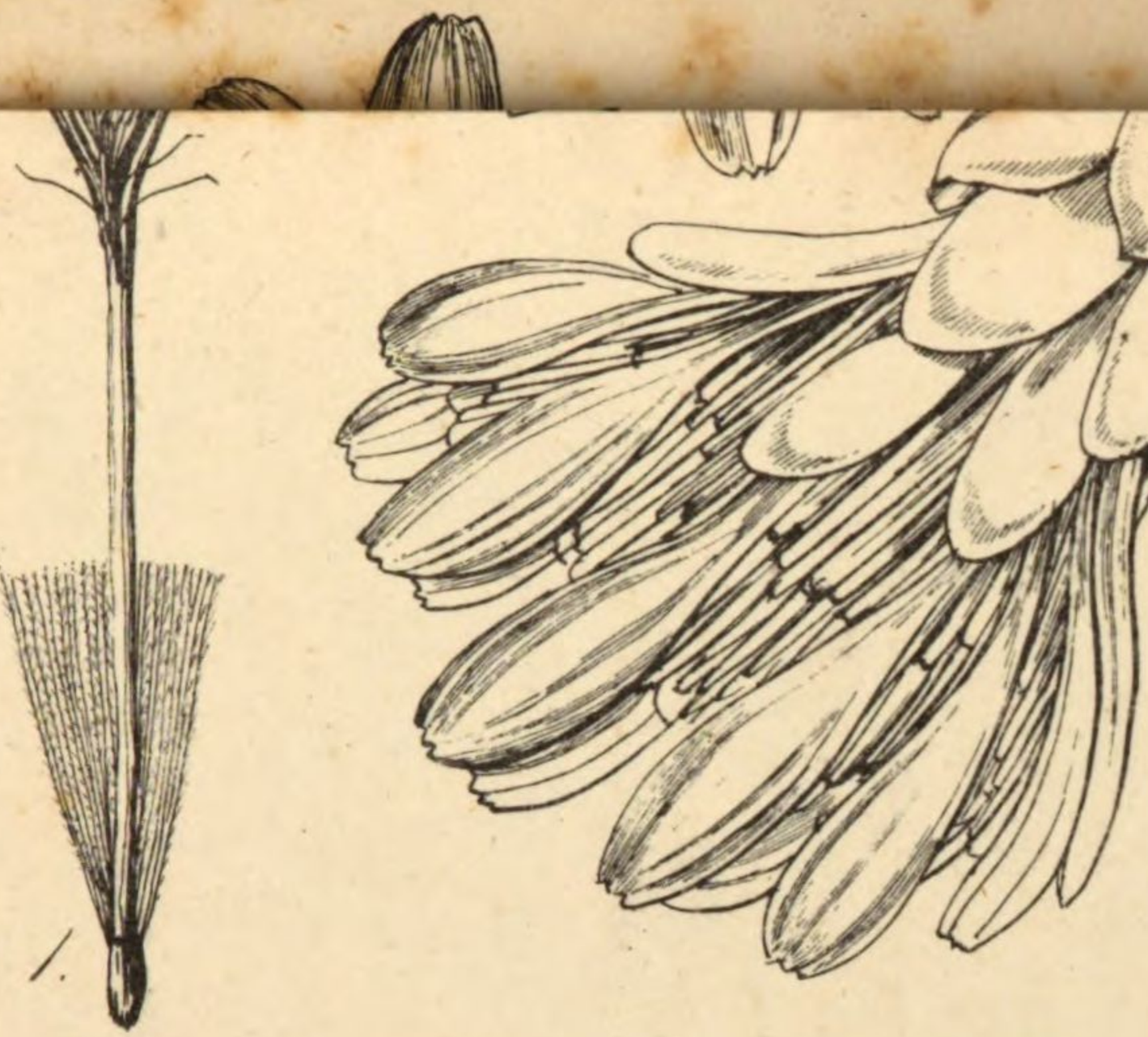
Mutisia Candolleana.

Glabra, caule scandente tereti, foliis pinnatisectis, segmentis 12—13-jugis brevissime petiolatis lanceolatis acutis glabris, pedunculis involucro duplo brevioribus, involucri squamis latè obtusis adpressis.

Hab. Bolivia. *Mr. Pentland.*

A scandent, glabrous *shrub*. *Stems* round, smooth. *Leaves* pinnatisected, with from 12—13 pairs of subalternate leaflets, which are shortly petiolate, lanceolate and acute, about 15 lines long and 3 broad. *Peduncles* about an inch and a half long, one-flowered. *Flowers* scarlet, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long. *Involucre* broadly cylindrical, with several rows of adpressed scales, the outer of which are obovate, the inner longer and oblong, all very obtuse. *Florets* of the *ray* about 12; *tube* cylindrical, an inch and a half long; *ligule* somewhat shorter, oblong, 3-dentate, with about five strong hairs on its inner surface at the bass; *style* exserted, bifid. *Florets* of the *disk* numerous, bilabiate, outer lip tridentate, the inner biparted to the base; *tube* cylindrical, widened towards the base. *Anthers* connate, exserted, bisetose at the base. *Pappus* about half the length of the tube, consisting of about 30 setæ, the lower half of which is glabrous, the upper plumose. *Achenium* glabrous.

Fig. 1. A floret of the ray. 2. Do. of the disk. 3. A single hair of the pappus. 4. Anthers:—*nat. size.*



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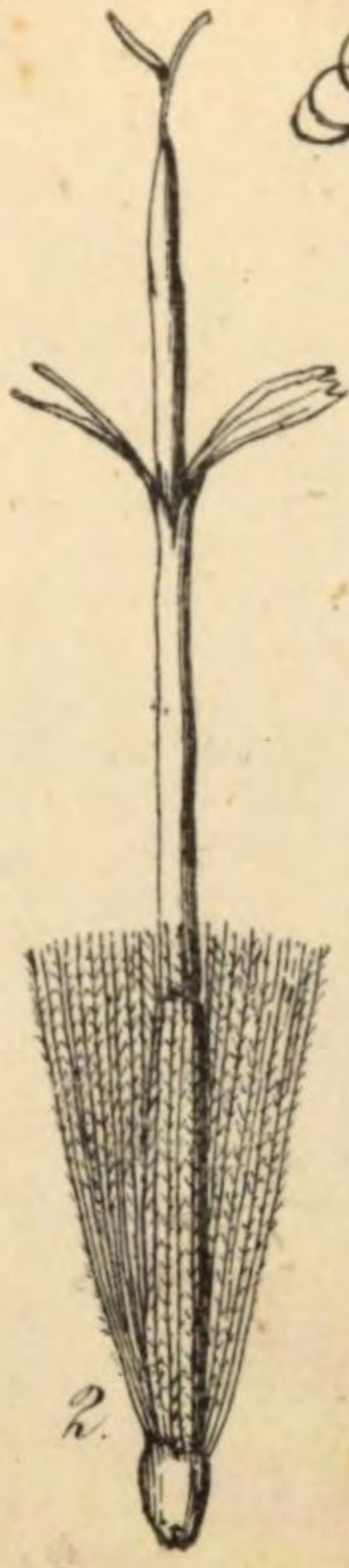

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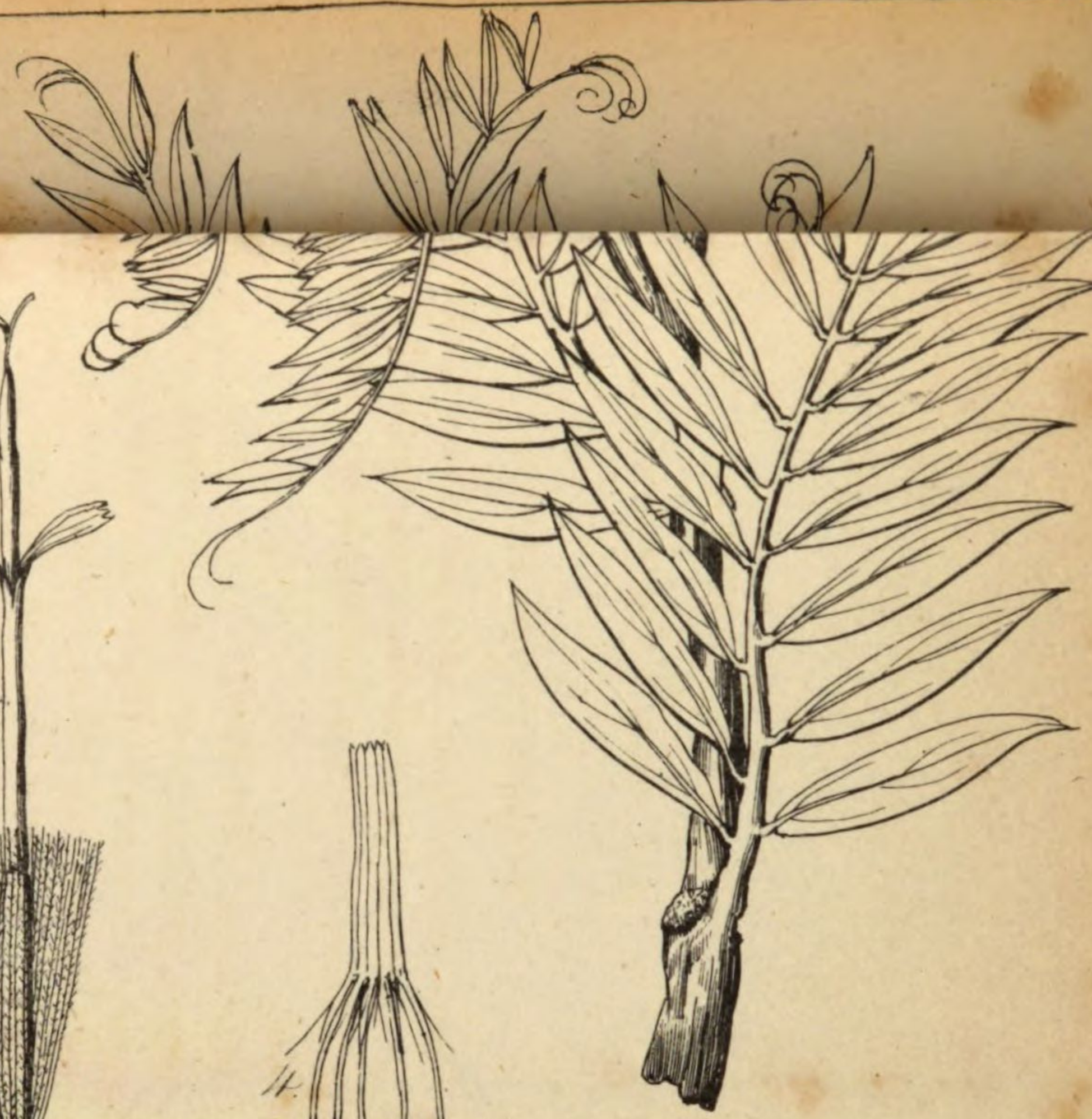


Allan & Ferguson lith. Glasgow.

TAB. XLVII.

Nat. Ord. Gentianeæ.

Hockinia montana; var. α. *Gardn.*

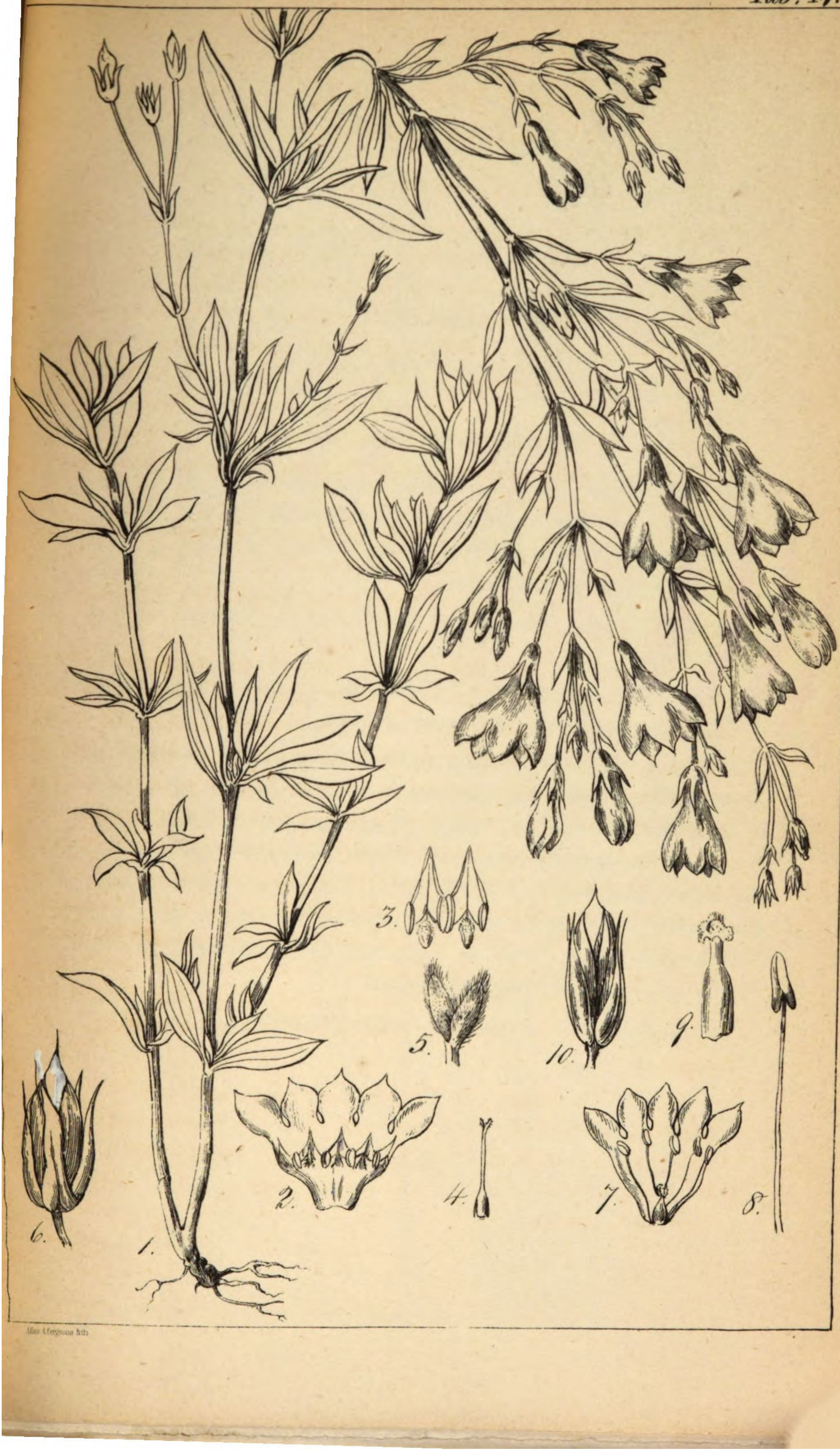
Char. Gen. *Calyx* valvatus exalatus 5-partitus, lobis æqualibus acuminatis planis. *Corolla* 5-partita regularis campanulato-infundibuliformis, lobis cum fauce continuis, tubo subnullo. *Filamenta* nulla. *Antheræ* erectæ, connectivo in apiculum lanceolatum producto. *Pollen* globosum echinulatum. *Stylus* filiformis aut subnullus. *Stigma* bilamellatum vel umbraculæforme villosum. *Discus* glandulosus nullus. *Capsula* bilocularis, placentis margini interno valvularum insertis, intus discretis, loculis demum versus apicem dehiscentibus, stylo persistente connexis.

Hockinia montana, var. α. *Gardn. in London Journal of Botany, vol. 2. p. 12. Gardn. Herb. Bras. n.* 5822.

Hab. Near the summit of the Organ Mountains, Province of Rio de Janiero.

In the var. α, here figured the *stamens* are very imperfect. The *Anthers* are nearly sessile on the middle of the tube of the corolla, and the connective is so much enlarged, that the cells are very much separated from each other; but the single cells of one anther are closely united to those of that which stands on either side of it, giving the whole series the appearance of there being a single complete anther between each connective. The *cells* contain what appears to be perfect pollen. In the same flower the style is about half an inch long, with a bilamellate, pilose stigma. In var. β the anthers are borne upon filaments nearly as long as the tube of the corolla, and are perfectly normal in their structure. The style is completely depauperated, and the stigma, which is capitate, is of a soft spongy structure. *G. Gardner.*

Fig. 1. The plant. 2. Corolla laid open, *nat. size.* 3. Two stamens, *magnified.* 4. Style, *nat. size.* 5. Stigma. 6. Calyx and capsule, *magnified.* 7. Corolla of var. β laid open, *nat. size.* 8. A stamen. 9. Ovary, and sessile stigma. 10. Calyx and capsule, *magnified.*



Allan & Ferguson lith.

XLVIII.

Nat Ord. Primulaceæ.

Primula Simensis. Hochst.

Foliis radicalibus erectis oblongis acutis serratis in petiolum alternatis etuinosis, floribus verticillatis; involucris foliaceis, tubo corollæ laciniis calycinis integris duplo et ultra longiore, corollæ laciniis emarginatis.

Primula Simensis, *Hochst. in Plant. Schimp. exsicc.; sine descriptione.*

Hab. On the humid banks of streams, on the mountain called Silke, in Abyssinia. *Schimper, n. 662.*

This very beautiful species of *Primula* is nearly related to *P. verticillata*, Forsk., but has very decided characters to establish it as a distinct species, being of smaller growth, and entirely devoid of the farinose substance which covers the under sides of the leaves, and calyx of that species. The serratures of the leaves are smaller and shallower, the calycine segments are entire, the flowers nearly twice as large, and the divisions of the limb more oval, and distinctly emarginate.

Fig. 1. A flower. 2 pistil:—slightly magnified.

XLVIII.

Nat Ord. Primulaceæ.

Primula Simensis. *Hochst.*

Foliis radicalibus erectis oblongis acutis serratis in petiolum attenuatis efarinosis, floribus verticillatis, involucris foliaceis, tubo corollæ laciniis calycinis integris duplo et ultra longiore, corollæ laciniis emarginatis.

Primula Simensis, *Hochst. in Plant. Schimp. exsic.; sine descriptione.*

Hab. On the humid banks of streams, on the mountain called Silke, in Abyssinia. *Schimper. n.* 662.

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Fig. 1. A flower. 2 pistil :—*slightly magnified.*

Allan & Ferguson Sculp.

TAB. XLIX.

Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ.

Ornithopus coriandrinus, *Hochst. et Steud.*

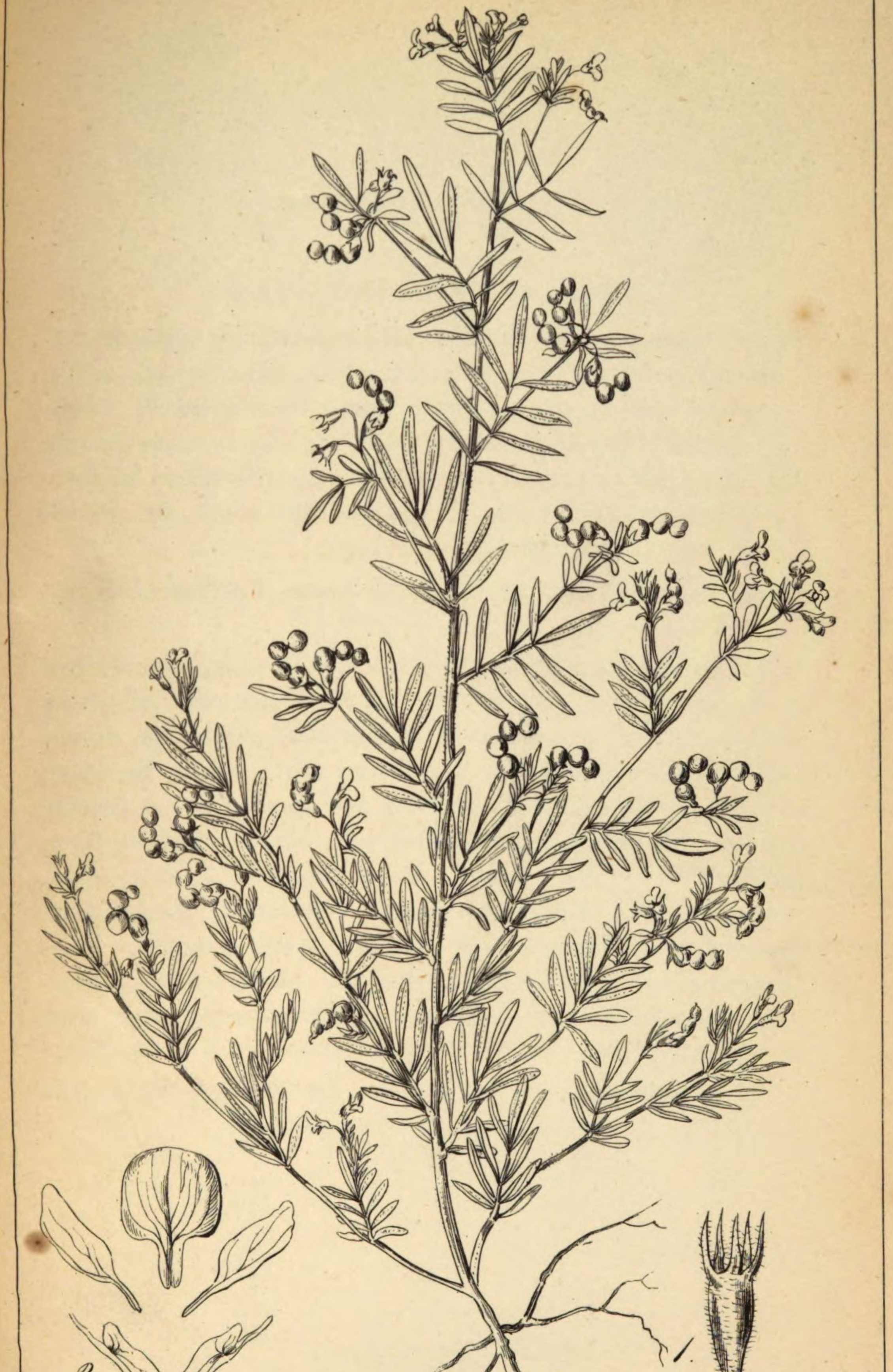
Pedunculis folio longioribus, foliis ramisque sericeo-villosis, summorum jugo infimo cauli approximato, leguminibus glabris articulatis curvatis, articulis inflato-globosis.

Ornithopus coriandrinus, *Hochst. et Steud. in Plant. Schimp. sine descript.*

Hab. In fields and on hills, near Adoa, in Abyssinia. *Schimper. n.* 113.

A procumbent, branched *annual*, 6—9 inches long, with the exception of the corolla and legumen, covered with adpressed sericeous hairs. *Leaves* shorter than the peduncles, with three pair of pinnæ, and an odd one; the pinnules linear and about five lines long. *Peduncles* 8—10 lines long, bearing a small leaf at the apex, 2—4 flowered. *Flowers* small, white? *Legumen* smooth, curved, 3—4 seeded, articulated, the articulations inflated and globular.

Fig. 1. Calyx. 2. Petals:—*magnified.*



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Allan & Ferguson lith

TAB. L.

Nat. Ord. Compositæ.

Vernonia argyrophylla, *Less.*

Ramis ad apicem usquè foliatis, foliis approximatis coriaceis brevissimè petiolatis obovatis acutis supra demum nitidis subtus argenteo-tomentosis, capitulis terminalibus solitariis, involucri campanulati squamis siccis muticis acuminatis extus pilosis, achæniis villosis, pappo pluriseriali, ser. ext. breviore latiore.

Vernonia argyrophylla, *Less. in Linnæa.* 1831. *p.* 627. *DC. Prodr.* 5. *p.* 18. *Gardn. Herb. Bras. n.* 4190.

Hab. In upland Campas, Serra das Araras, Province of Goyaz, Brazil.

Suffruticose. *Stems* about 2 feet high, simple, or slightly branched at the top, densely covered with silvery tomentum, and every where leafy. *Leaves* alternate, approximate, coriaceous, shortly petiolate, penninerved, the lower ones ovate, acute, the upper obovate, obtuse, ultimately glabrous and shining above, densely covered with silvery tomentum beneath, from 2—3 inches long, and from 12—16 lines broad. *Heads* terminal, solitary, erect, many-flowered. *Involucrum* closely imbricated, campanulate, shorter than the flowers, the leaflets dry, ovate, acuminate, more or less tomentose externally. *Achenium* oblong, villous. *Pappus* straw-coloured, of several series, the external shorter than the internal, pilose. *Corolla* glabrous, violaceous.—*G. Gardner.*

Fig. 1. Achenium and pappus. 2. Two hairs of the pappus. 3. Corolla. 4. A single stamen:—*magnified.*

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